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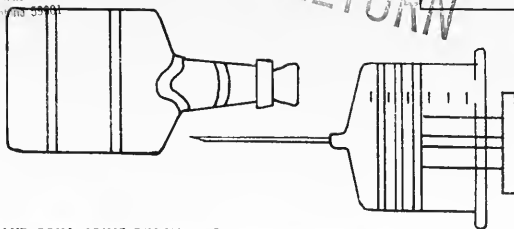
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The Habit



MONTANA ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE DIVISION NEWSLETTER

Volume 5, Number 2

February-March, 1979

Boles Designs New Client Record Format

Norma Jean Boles, of the ADAD technical assistance section has developed a new uniform client record-keeping format which will be distributed to programs in the near future. "The format represents two years of trial and error," Boles says, "and should be useful to both programs and clients. In addition it meets all federal and state requirements, and no question is asked more than once."

Included in the format are the intake interview, individual treatment plan, progress notes, follow-up form, and 90-day assessment. The first page of the intake interview is the pink copy of the State Management Information System admissions-discharge form.

The intake interview includes social history, alcohol use and treatment history, and medical history. The social interview, based on the conceptual model of the 4 R's—readiness, relationship, rationality and resources—should provide a clear enough picture of the client to design an effective treatment plan, Boles said.

Sample client folders will be sent to programs upon request and technical assistance will be available.



Norma Boles

Summer School in San Diego

There will be a summer alcohol and drug studies programs at the University of California, San Diego, August 20-24. Program brochures are available from Karen Lockwood, Director, Alcohol and Drug Studies, University Extension (x-001) UCSD, La Jolla, CA 92093

Summer School Set for June

The third annual Montana Summer School on Alcohol Studies will be held June 15 through 28 at Eastern Montana College (EMC) in Billings.

The school is sponsored by EMC and the ADAD is cooperating with staff time, technical assistance, support and recognition. This is the only summer school in Montana that ADAD will recognize for crediting purposes.

A number of subject areas are being planned and an effort is being made to limit concurrent meetings so that participants will be free to pick what they want. The proposed subjects are: human services, education, medical, legal, and pharmacology. Others may be added are women's issues, native-American issues, family issues, and identifying the "hidden" alcoholic.

There will be three general sessions featuring nationally known speakers Dave Toma and Vance Packard.

There is a \$50 registration fee for the entire session. Three quarter hours of undergraduate college credit can be obtained with an additional payment of \$75. Any questions about graduate credit should be addressed to Dr. Nowotny, Director of Continuing Education at Eastern Montana College.

More information will be mailed to programs as planning progresses.

ADAD training section manager Terry Stanchiff says "Plan to attend. This school promises to be a good one."

Detox Expenditure Update

\$4,173.05 from the ADAD federal detox grant had been expended through March 1979

Montana Client Caseload Up

Client caseloads in Montana alcohol treatment programs have increased 57 percent from 1976 to 1979. Thirty-five percent of the increase has come since passage of HB 627 in 1977.

The projected 1979 Montana caseload will be 11,000 which is 13 percent of the estimated alcoholic population. The national average caseload is 11 percent.

Completion rates in Montana also compare favorably with national rates. The national completion rate based on NIAAA data is 16 percent and the Montana rate based on ADAD management information system data is 40 percent

Ombudsman Course Taught in Kalispell

Lee Bennett, a staff member of the Flathead Valley Chemical Dependency Services in Kalispell, is teaching a drug and alcohol prevention course called the Ombudsman course in the LASER branch of the Flathead County High School. The LASER branch is an alternative school for students who do not react well to the standard school.

Ombudsman is the course title, Bennett says, "because the instructor fills the ombudsman role in serving as an advocate for the student with him—or herself in much the same way as a government ombudsman serves as an advocate for the citizen who has a complaint against the government."

It is a self-awareness, self-esteem building course that combines a humanistic approach to prevention with the realities of drug use, always acting on the belief that drug use is related to, not isolated from, an individual's total needs and behaviors.

Bennett says, "the course has been carried beyond any previous drug-alcohol presentation in that we have been able to have it recognized by the school system as a part of the credited curriculum."

The original Ombudsman Course was developed in Charlotte, North Carolina by DEC Inc. More information is available from DEC Inc., 1416 E. Moorehead St., Charlotte, NC 28204

CAMPAIGN WARNS PREGNANT WOMEN OF ALCOHOL RISK

The Treasury Department's Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) is mounting a nationwide campaign to alert the public to the risks of alcohol consumption by pregnant women.

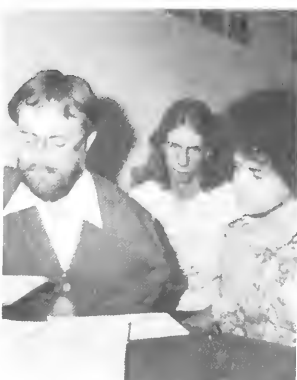
Treasury said it would work with other federal agencies, including the Food and Drug Administration and the National Institute on Alcoholism and Alcohol Abuse, the alcoholic beverage industry and other interest groups to develop a program to raise the current level of awareness about this problem.

Richard Davis, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury for Enforcement and Operations, said, "Scientific evidence establishes clearly that the offspring of women who drink heavily during pregnancy could suffer mental and physical defects known as the fetal alcohol syndrome."

Scientists disagree about the effects of moderate or binge drinking. But since we are unable to determine a safe level of drinking, it is important that the general public be made aware of the problem so they can exercise the proper cautions."

Treasury decided not to require a warning label on alcoholic beverage containers at this time since it wishes to avoid unnecessary government regulations and to give the private sector the opportunity to take appropriate action before imposing regulations.

Treasury will take polls at the beginning of the campaign and after six months to a year to measure the success of the educational effort. If the campaign does not prove effective, Treasury said it would again consider requiring warning labels on alcoholic beverage containers. In addition, if on-going scientific research provides more certain evidence of the adverse effects of lower levels of alcohol consumption, warning labels will be reconsidered.



Laser School Ombudsman Program - Lee Bennett, Jim Niederhorn and Kim Sager

The Law and the Bottle Quiz

The ADAD recently received a request for information about Montana's alcohol laws. To test your knowledge in this area try the following quiz.

QUESTIONS

1. What is the legal age for drinking any alcoholic beverage?
2. Is a minor drinking in a public place committing a criminal offense?
3. Can a minor buy liquor for himself or a parent?
4. Is inebriation a defense for having an automobile accident or committing a crime?
5. Can a minor be forced into detoxification or treatment?
6. Does Montana have mandatory alcohol education in public schools?
7. What is the minimum age for detoxification?
8. Is there a growth of juvenile drinking in Montana?
9. Does Montana have a program for combating juvenile drinking?

ANSWERS

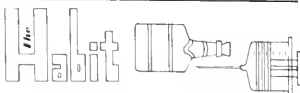
1. The legal age for drinking any alcoholic beverage in Montana is 19. Minors may buy alcohol if medically prescribed, but minors may not legally be served under any other circumstances.
2. A minor drinking alcohol in school or other public place is not committing a criminal offense, but he may be placed under protective custody by police and remanded to his parents or a treatment program since it is a status offense.
3. A minor may not buy liquor for himself or ostensibly for a parent except with a medical prescription.
4. Inebriation is not a defense for having an automobile accident or committing a crime. Driving while inebriated, first offense, requires a fine of not less than \$100 or more than \$500. If a second offense occurs, revocation of the driver's permit is mandatory.
5. A minor may be forced into detoxification or treatment if the district court is so petitioned by a parent or guardian with certification of a physician. In this case, the district court can commit the minor to the State Department of Institutions for treatment.
6. Montana does not have mandatory alcohol education in the public schools. An optional curricula from grades K-12 will be available to the schools in the fall of 1979.
7. There is no minimum age for detoxification in Montana.
8. We do not have sufficient historical data to provide a factual basis for growth in juvenile drinking. However, opinion of field professionals indicate that the problem is growing, especially in the junior high school years.
9. Montana has not yet developed a program we would recommend to other states. We feel that substance abuse education in the early school years and training programs in responsible parenting have the greatest potential for alleviating the problem.

Film Repair — No Charge

An ADAD contract with the Highway Safety Division has provided all funds needed for repair and cleaning of court school film. Repairs will be made at the State Film Library in Helena.

Fifteen new sets of film are being purchased to expand court school coverage and one set will be kept by the film library to be loaned to programs to use as a substitute while their film is being repaired.

Film can be sent to the library for repair by United Parcel Service or Parcel Post (at library rate). Send to Film Library, Robert L. Solomon, Chief, Health Education Bureau, Department of Health and Environmental Sciences, Cogswell Building, Helena, MT 59601.



THE HABIT is the newsletter of the Alcohol and Drug Abuse Division of the State of Montana, Department of Institutions.

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Editor: Lynne Scott, Photography: Jim Scott.

Comments and suggestions from readers are invited: phone (406) 449-2827 or write ADAD, Department of Institutions, 1539 11th Ave., Helena, MT 59601.

NIAAA Moves Ahead With Credentialing

NIAAA plans to award a contract this month for developing standards for credentialing alcoholism counselors. Work will be done in cooperation with states and is intended to result in nationally recognized credentialing.

NIAAA lists the following tasks to be performed:

- 1) develop standards and criteria for credentialing, with provision for both candidates with traditional and non-traditional educational backgrounds; 2) develop examinations which can be used by credentialing bodies to discriminate between those who meet established criteria and those who do not; 3) develop a formal plan for periodic renewal of credentialing based on peer or examination review of continued competence; 4) design a procedure to encourage, promote, and facilitate reciprocity of credential recognition among the states; 5) identify and develop methods for nationally publicizing examination availability and differing state requirements for certification; and 6) develop and maintain a registry of credentialized alcoholism treatment counselors in each of the states.

Teen Drinking Problems Need Broad Focus Approach

Prevention efforts aimed at teenagers with drinking problems should have a broader focus than alcohol, because these youths are likely to be in other types of trouble too, suggest two Colorado researchers.

Drs. John E. Donovan and Richard Jessor of the Institute of Behavioral Science at the University of Colorado, announced that conclusion after analyzing data collected in a study of 11,684 students in grades 7 through 12 in 48 states and the District of Columbia.

"Our findings indicate that problem drinking is part of a syndrome, which suggests that any attempt at an alcohol-specific prevention effort may be less useful than a broader approach to the problems of adolescence as a whole," they said.

Nineteen percent of the respondents were classified as "problem drinkers" on the basis of having been drunk at least six times during the year and having been in trouble with family, friends, school, and the police because of their drinking, according to the researchers, whose work was financed by NIAAA. Actually, the youths in this group had been drunk an average of 18 times during the year.

The study indicated that several characteristics are more common in teenaged problem drinkers than in other teenagers:

Teenaged problem drinkers are more involved in drug use and other problem behavior such as stealing, fighting, destruction of property, and truancy.

They place less value on academic achievement, are more tolerant of deviance, are less religious, and do less well in school.

They are more concerned with being "independent," report being more strongly influenced by peers than by parents, and have more friends who drink and use marijuana.

The study findings, based on an analysis of data gathered in 1974 by the Research Triangle Institute, Research Triangle Park, N.C. appeared in the September 1978 issue of the Journal of Studies on Alcohol.

For further information contact Dr. Richard Jessor, Institute of Behavioral Science, University of Colorado, Boulder, Colo. 80302.

—Information from NIAAA Information and Feature Service, January 17, 1979.

If You Want Money, Ask for It.

A Nebraska Division on Alcoholism publication, STATISTICAL NOTES, includes the following information:

Thirty states received NIAAA project grant awards in 1978. Nebraska statisticians ranked the states receiving awards by amount of award, population, and per capita award.

Montana ranked 15 in amount of award, 25 in population, and 4 in per capita award. Most low population states who received grant awards had a high per capita rank because, the analysis says, "Grants tend to have a 'threshold' or lower limit in dollar amount required. Therefore, receiving just one award would tend to cause low population areas to obtain higher per capita award."

The practical advice to be drawn from the Nebraska study is that low population states such as Montana should endeavor to submit as many grants as possible.



They told me this was going to be fun.

HABIT Seeks Prevention Project Stories

The HABIT, in cooperation with ADAD prevention section manager Chick Canterbury, is starting a new section devoted to prevention ideas which do not drive bored captive listeners to drink. Our purpose is to offer suggestions based on fresh thinking wherever we find it and to provide space for publicizing Montana programs' own refreshing and pace-setting prevention projects.

So—we would like to hear about successful prevention projects done by anyone (programs, schools, churches, citizens) whether or not they are entitled "drug and alcohol prevention."

There are four main prevention areas:

1. Education—skill development, interpersonal and communication skills especially.

2. Information—providing accurate information about drugs, alcohol, and their effects.

3. Alternatives—either recreational or work-related.

4. Intervention—programs aimed at parents and families, cross-age counseling, creation of new peer groups.

The "Feds" are interested in identifying programs that appear to work and may be willing to help with funds. In any case, national recognition is helpful in other fund-raising, Canterbury says.

An example of the type project we are interested in is a city park improvement project in an Eastern state which addressed the need for new friends for teens trying to escape the drug culture. The park improvements were already planned and funded and provided a prevention service at no additional expense when teens from all parts of the local youth (hips and straights alike) were hired to work on it. Not all teens participated but many did and new friendships were formed allowing access to different peer groups for some former drug users.

Written Policies Suggested

A written policy on alcohol and drug abuse is a useful tool for dealing with school substance abuse problems in a positive way, Candis Compton of the ADAD staff told participants in a February-March series of Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction-sponsored workshops for school guidance counselors.

"Written policies can result in a positive outcome for students drinking or using drugs at school or during school activities," Compton said. "If there is no written policy," she added "there is likely to be an unwritten policy which says, 'Do what you want to do, but if you get caught we'll throw the book at you.'"

Compton went to the series of six workshops around the State to make a basic presentation about substance abuse, but came away impressed with the level of knowledge that Montana guidance counselors already have.

She also gained an understanding of some of the problems involved in setting up an effective written drug and alcohol use policy. Such a plan needs to involve substance abuse counseling from community agencies and needs to include student's families. Therefore a broad base of community support is essential as is a good working relationship between agencies and schools.

A major problem mentioned by counselors concerned with alcohol problems is that drinking is very acceptable in Montana. Parents often feel glad that their children are at a "kegger" instead of smoking marijuana and do not realize the dangers of alcohol.

Confederated Salish and Kootenai Fund Youth Ranch



Members of the Tribal Council pictured at meeting are: Tom Bearhead Swaney, St. Ignatius, Lawrence Kenmille, Elmo, Louie Adams, Arlee, Joe McDonald, Ronan, and Vic Stinger, Pablo



Tribal Council members: Tom Pablo, Hot Springs, chairman, Brenda Santas, secretary, Sonny Mangeau, Dixon; Fred Whitworth, Arlee, and Noel Pichette, St. Ignatius. Not pictured are Fred Hauke Jr., tribal secretary, and Bill Mangeau, Polson.

Ranch Used for Substance Abuse Center Youth Home

"The council is always responsive to youth and tries to help," says Tom Pablo, chairman. Officials always say that, but the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribal council, of which Pablo is chairman, backs the statement. For example, it has donated a 229 acre, \$255,650 ranch to the Flathead Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Center (FADAC) youth project.

The youth project, which serves as a foster home for teens with problems has been housed in a Ronan housing project, but the 14 teens, aged 11 to 17, who lived in the home moved to the ranch the week-end of March 23.

They will live in an attractive house which looks more suburban than ranch. It has been remodeled for the program by the Young Adult Conservation Corps. Corps workers also cleaned and restored outbuildings, utilizing \$31,000 contributed by the Tribe for the work.

The youth project was designed to respond to a community need for temporary shelter for teens with problems. It has a six member 24 hour counseling staff instead of mom and pop house parents as do most group homes. There was a cook at one time but the teens preferred doing their own cooking as they think it seems more like their own place if everything is not provided for them.

At the ranch the teens will continue to cook for themselves and will take responsibility for helping to care for donated animals (15 head of cattle, 1 sow with piglets, 2 horses, 100 chickens and, maybe, some sheep). There is also a shop with a grease pit for those who prefer cyles to horses.

A farm couple will be hired to farm the ranch and some of the rich Flathead valley acres will be custom farmed and should make a profit for the program.

The plan is for the ranch work to provide a chance for teens in the home to learn a possible alternative to drug and alcohol but, project coordinator Rosemary Kugler says, the financial suc-

cess of the ranch will not be allowed to depend on youth labor.

Placement in the program is short term, ranging from emergency to the longest term, six months. Placements are made by agencies and courts. However, some of the people in the home have asked to be there since they had no other place to go.

Alcohol problems are the basis for placement in the FADAC program and alcohol counseling is a major part of the program. School is another part and the Ronan schools and the Two Eagle Rover school are used. Two Eagle is a tribal alternative school.



Harold "Sarge" Campbell, FADAC Director

Alcohol is a major problem on the Flathead Reservation which the program serves. In fact, home and school counselors in Ronan have found that 85% of the problems they see are alcohol problems. The extent of the Indian alcohol problem is the reason for FADAC emphasis on work with youth, Kugler says. "The only way we can make any impact on the Indian alcohol problem is with prevention and values clarification."

Problems with alcohol are not limited to the Indian population, however, and the FADAC does not discriminate. There are two non-Indians in the youth project at this time and 30% of the total case load is non-Indian.



Rosemary Kugler, project coordinator, and Linda McElderry, YACC work supervisor, relax after completion of ranch house remodeling project



Members of the YACC work crew pictured in front of ranchhouse are: Kurt Folden, Linda McElderry, Roseann Inmee, Jerry Smith, Sue Mott, Joe Plante, and Jim Cordier



Jim Plante, left, and Kurt Folden, right, ready final touches for the 'world's highest' chicken coop fence at the Youth Ranch

Introducing— Cathy Sahinen



Cathy Sahinen

Things are moving better at the ADAD since Cathy Sahinen, administrative aid, joined the staff. Cathy is quiet, busy, and helpful to all while she is at work.

While she is not at work, she skis, sews, and camps.

WTF Policy Defined

"The Women's Task Force on Substance Abuse adopted the following policy statement at a meeting March 2 in Helena.

"It is the policy of the Women's Task Force on Substance Abuse to support the development of prevention and education strategies which address the problems of alcohol and drug abuse among women. These efforts should have two orientations:

- The identification of precipitating factors of alcohol and drug abuse among women; and,
- The use of prevention strategies should be aimed specifically at women.

The State of Montana should encourage education and early intervention strategies which reduce the probability of the development of alcohol and/or drug abuse problems among women. Prevention efforts should strive to assist individuals in developing an attitude and consequently, behaviors, which are responsible and appropriate regarding their use of alcohol and/or drugs.

The Alcohol and Drug Abuse Division should be encouraged to extend education and training efforts to those agencies and individuals who may encounter women at points of crisis.

"Agencies and treatment programs must be sensitive to the fact that women are not a homogeneous group. Prevention and education efforts must be designed to reach the various female populations within Montana.

It is the Policy of the Women's Task Force on Substance Abuse to support the development of effective outreach strategies for reaching women with substance abuse problems. An extensive effort is needed to reach the "hidden" and/or isolated woman alcoholic.

Training seminars, mass mailing and media campaigns should be undertaken to educate physicians, mental health and social service personnel as to the nature of alcoholism and drug abuse among women and to alert them to the warning signs which can indicate a substance abuse problem.

Alcoholism treatment programs should be encouraged to develop strong linkages to the agencies and individuals who serve as resources that are used by women. Referral mechanisms should be established which will allow for more appropriate treatment. Alcoholism agency personnel should work with the media to alert the public as to the problem of alcoholism among women and provide information as to where treatment services are available within Montana.

It is the policy of the Women's Task Force on Substance Abuse to advocate that existing treatment programs within the State of Montana expand their services to meet the unique needs of women and new treatment programs should address that component when planning their services.

Peer Counselors Trained At Workshop

In June 1978 the Youth Substance Abuse Task Force guided by Department of Social and Rehabilitative Services Youth Development workers and paid for by the ADAD submitted a plan recommending, among other things, that peer counseling be developed. In pursuit of this goal a peer counselor leadership training workshop was conducted at the Mental Health Center in Miles City by Dr. Barbara Varenhorst, Ph.D., and Sarah Herold, Guidance Counselor. Twelve students and 16 adults from Eastern Montana towns (Plentywood, Miles City, Billings, Sidney, Glasgow, Hardin, Crow Agency, Cut Bank) were trained.

Youth Development worker John Trull, one of the participants made the following enthusiastic report about the workshop:

"The purpose of the training was: a 1) to develop a core group of competent peer counselor adult leaders representing a cross section of adult 'counselors' found in communities throughout Eastern Montana, and, 2) to develop a core group of Eastern Montana youth who could work under the supervision of adult leaders in their respective communities to assist in implementing peer counseling programs . . .

"On Wednesday afternoon, the last day for the high school students, each student stated in front of the entire group what he or she felt the training had done for them. One girl, who appeared very shy, withdrawn and insecure upon arrival to the session on Monday, stated: 'I feel that my whole life has been turned around and that I can look at the world through different eyes.' Her face and total appearance showed a confidence that had not been there before. Each student spoke sincerely and very enthusiastically of strengths they had gained from their participation in the training, and each left with a sense of eagerness to get back and put to the test newly developed and refined skills.

"The same was true for adult participants, and, speaking for myself, it was the most powerful workshop I have ever attended. We came to the workshop a group of 34 strangers, and each one of us left knowing each one of the other 33 well. Students leave with skills that prepare them to help students who are lonely, isolated, alienated, or socially handicapped in some other way. They learn to counsel, not through advice giving, but rather through guiding people to answer their own questions. The primary skills learned are effective listening and effective question asking."

Three programs are to be developed from the workshop which was coordinated by Audrey Splinter of the Southeast Montana Mental Health Center.

Abusers Rights Defined

The Rehabilitation Act of 1973 was recently amended to define more clearly the rights of alcoholics and drug abusers under the Act.

At the closing session of the 95th Congress, a joint House and Senate conference committee added the following words to the legislation: "For purposes of Sections 503 as such sections relate to employment, such term (handicapped individual) does not include any individual who is an alcoholic or drug abuser whose current use of alcohol or drugs prevents such individual from performing the duties of the job in question or whose employment, by reason of such current alcohol or drug abuse, would constitute a direct threat to property or the safety of others."

The clarification came in direct response to an amendment introduced by Rep. John Erlenborn (Ill.) which would have excluded alcoholics and drug abusers "in need of rehabilitation" from the protection against discrimination afforded the handicapped by Sections 503 and 504.

Senator Harrison Williams, who proposed the new wording said, "The new language makes absolutely clear that employees covered by the (Rehabilitation) Act must not discriminate against those persons having a history or a condition of alcoholism or drug abuse who are qualified for the particular employment they seek." He added that the amendment "makes equally clear that only such qualified individuals are protected.

"The explicit protection is long overdue and well-warranted. The experience of treatment professionals and major employers alike has demonstrated that many recovered alcoholics and drug abusers perform competently and reliably in the full range of tasks, skilled or unskilled, hazardous or not, that make up the job market."

—from ADAMHA News

Popcorn, Anyone?

by Candis Compton

Teenage Turn-on:

DRINKING AND DRUGS

McGraw-Hill Films 37 minutes—color \$570

This contemporary and comprehensive film was produced by ABC as a commentary on adolescent drinking. The producers broadened the scope to cover the chemically dependent youth—those addicted to the mood change produced by chemicals—upon discovering that youth rarely use or abuse only one drug.

Much of the film portrays the treatment peer process utilized in St. Mary's Hospital breaking down the sophisticated defenses of the fifteen year old girl who admits that "getting high is more important than anything."

Film time is spent also on prevention and education, analyzing rationales behind lack of adolescent services, and visiting a halfway house for youth.

The treatment people who viewed this film with me expressed some hesitations about its use with youth, except in a treatment setting. As a community education tool it makes some good points and covers a wide range of issues involved but also has some bad moments.

Most of the objections centered around a series of questions for parents to determine if their child has alcohol or drug problems. The questions are very broad and many times are symptoms merely of adolescence. In a context of a powerful film such as this they have the potential of turning concerned parents into witch hunters.

The Office of Public Instruction has purchased this film and it will be shown in many schools throughout the state. I suggest it be used only in groups that can have a discussion led by an informed alcohol/drug counselor.

low 1 2 3 4 5 high
Used in an environment with an appropriately guided discussion, I'd give it a 4.

Bar is Social Service Cafe

Leon Furra, chairman of the Los Angeles County Alcoholism Advisory Board and owner of Tom and Jerry's Bar in Santa Monica, says in an interview with the NCA-LA NEWS that in America a bar has to be a lot more in the community than just a building where alcoholic beverages are sold—if it is to be successful.

"Not only does it have to be comfortable," Furra says, "but a bar has to be a kind of Social Service Cafe. It has to make up for the fact that in this culture there is no place for people to go on a regular and casual basis just to meet with other people and pass the time of day. In Europe, the cafes serve this function, but in the United States the only place people can meet like this is in the bar. And for those who can't or choose not to drink, it's very difficult.

"In addition," Furra goes on "bar owners often find themselves playing social worker. You'd be surprised how lost people are when it comes to knowing how to handle their daily problems. They have no idea what to do. So I end up offering all kinds of services here. I refer customers to doctors, lawyers, dentists. I teach them how to contact their congressmen. I sell bus tokens. I lend money (and I always got it back, by the way). I drive people to appointments and detox centers. I listen to their troubles when they have nobody else who will.

I even have two or three dozen customers who get their mail here. You see, people have these needs, and sometimes the only institution that meets them is the neighborhood bar."

We wonder to what extent his comments are applicable to rural Montana and what untapped possibilities for alcohol treatment are offered? Comments from our readers would be appreciated and printed.

NIDA Shares Clinical Notes

The National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) is making available from time to time Drug Abuse Clinical Notes which includes extensive information about various drugs being abused.

The notes cover history and current pattern of abuse, chemistry and pharmacology, clinical effects, treatment, and references. The February issue discusses Talwin and Pyribenzamine which are, according to the notes, being used in cities as heroin substitutes by former heroin users.

Anyone interested in Clinical Notes is advised to contact Dorynne Czechwicz, M.D., Division of Community Assistance, National Institute on Drug Abuse, Division of Community Assistance, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, Maryland 20857.